

VILLA LAUNCHES ATTACK ON CARRANZA STRONGHOLD; WILL CONTINUE FIGHT TODAY

Eighty per cent Law Is Held Unconstitutional "LION OF THE NORTH" MAKES FIRST BID FOR MUCH-COVETED PORT OF AGUA PRIETA WITH TERRIFIC ARTILLERY FIRE

JUSTICE HUGHES
DECLARES LAW
VIOLATES
RIGHTS

Celebrated Case Terminates in Supreme Court of the United States in Victory for Petitioner for Injunction.

MIKE RAICH, BISBEE MAN, IS PETITIONER

But One Justice Dissents From Opinion of the Court; Justice Hughes Writes Lengthy Decision in the Case.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—The complaint of a cook in a Bisbee restaurant, the supreme court has annulled, as unconstitutional, the Arizona anti-alien labor law, enacted into law last November by a vote of the people under the initiative process of legislation. The statute required employers of more than five persons to employ not less than eighty per cent qualified citizens.

Mike Raich, an Austrian cook, upon being notified he was to be discharged, because of the law, appealed to the courts. When he won the state took the case to the highest tribunal. The supreme court, through Justice Hughes, Justice McReynolds alone dissented, held that Raich's constitutional rights, as an alien, to an equal protection of the law, as guaranteed by the fourteenth amendment of the constitution, were violated by the law. Hence, it was decided he was entitled to an injunction to prevent the state officials from enforcing the act.

It was presented to the court along with other alien labor laws, forbidding the employment of aliens on public works. The court today, however, expressed that it distinguished the cases of private enterprise from those arising from expenditures of public money.

Justice Hughes declared the law was justly described in its title, as an act to protect citizens against non-citizens. He added that it was in conflict with the personal guaranty of liberty, accorded aliens by the constitution. The law he said, would exclude aliens from Arizona as the aliens could not live where they could not work, and the result would be that although the United States had power admitting aliens to the country, the states could keep them out by such legislation as the Arizona law. He said it was no answer to say that some aliens could be employed because, if the state had the power to fix a percentage to be permitted to be employed, it would be a percentage without restriction. No just reason of public safety, he said, has been advanced to justify the law.

"It is sought to justify this act as an exercise of the power of the state to make reasonable classifications in legislation to promote the health, safety, morals and welfare of those within its jurisdiction," said Justice Hughes. "But this admitted authority, with a broad range of legislative discretion that it implies, does not go so far as to make possible that our state can deny to lawful inhabitants, because of their race or nationality, the ordinary means of obtaining a livelihood. It requires no argument to show the right to work for a living in the common occupations of a community and it is of the very essence of personal freedom and opportunity with the purpose of the amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon the grounds of race and nationality, the prohibition of a denial of any person of equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words."

UNREST IN CLIFTON

CLIFTON, Nov. 1.—The unrest became more apparent among the several thousand copper miners on strike since September 11, with the arrival of Guy Miller, a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners, and the issuance of a notice to "move" served upon a representative of an El Paso newspaper which the miners alleged had printed an unfriendly story recently.

Further indications of impending trouble was the news that Adjutant General Harris leaves Phoenix tonight to take charge of the troops here.

When Miller arrived he was escorted from the station by hundreds of miners. Other union officials, it is said, will return soon. William Byrne, representative of an El Paso newspaper, was ordered to leave town after a distribution of papers.

PHOENIX POST
MASTER DIES
IN FIRE

C. B. Wood, Prominent Resident of Maricopa County and Postmaster, Dies in Fire From an Overturned Lamp.

PHOENIX, Nov. 1.—Overwhelmed by the fumes of an exploding lamp, C. B. Wood, postmaster of Phoenix, died, and his body was partially consumed in the ruins of his country house on the Black Canyon road, near the grand canal last evening.

Warned by Mr. Wood's last words, "Look out," and by the sight of fire bursting out of the window of the frail wood structure, C. L. Madison, renter of the ranch, was able to rescue his bedridden son from the room next that in which the tragedy occurred. Madison dragged the young man a short distance from the house, placed him on a cot, and rushed back into the house, screaming to men on the other side of the canal, nearby. As he opened the door, smoke and flames billowed out, and he was driven from the place, blinded, stunned, and compelled to stand aside and watch the fire rapidly spread throughout the building. At this time he had no idea the unfortunate man had not succeeded in escaping from the house. It was not until he had, with a half score of neighbors, attempted to form a bucket brigade to throw water on the fire, that Mr. Wood was missed, and the horrible possibility occurred to the group.

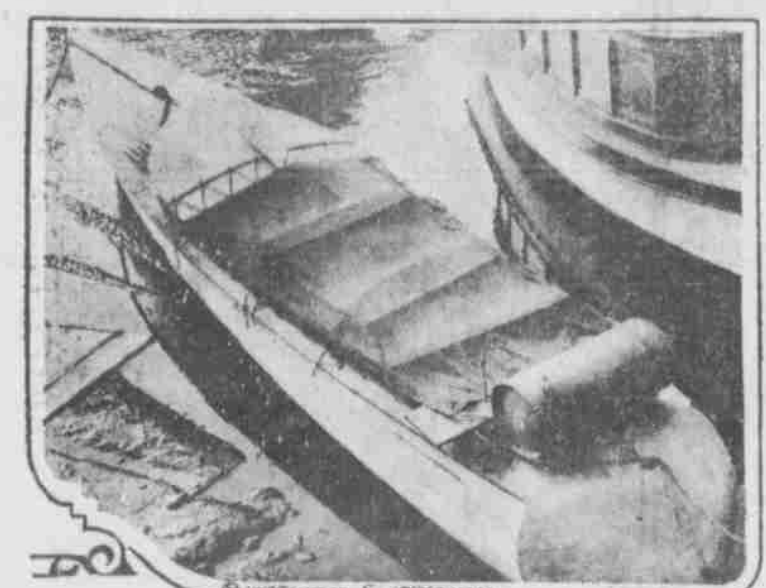
Madison, in his overwrought mind, had formed no coherent ideas, when neighbors and later officers of the Phoenix fire department and reporters questioned him. His stories about what actually occurred, were as varied almost as his hearers. The one to which the most credence was given, however, is this:

Although Mr. Wood had moved to a home in the city, he maintained two rooms at the country house, where he kept a great quantity of private papers and his books. He was in the habit of visiting the ranch house frequently, to spend considerable time in his study. He had been in his room for some time yesterday afternoon. At about 5:15, he had called Madison, and had asked him for a lamp. Madison filled a lamp in the rear of the house and took it to Wood's room, leaving there immediately thereafter to attend to some chores outside.

Five minutes after he left the room, Madison heard the soft explosion that indicated the bursting of a coal oil lamp. He heard the cry "Look out!" Turning he saw the glare of fire through a window in the room the postmaster was using. His first thought was to save his son, who was not able to rise from his bed.

Telephonic information from nearby ranch houses, brought Assistant Fire Chief Simmons. About the time he arrived, C. E. Tannehill, who lives nearby, and others, commenced to search the ruins, which had cooled sufficiently by reason of the fact that the light frame building had burned.

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MOTOR BOAT IN WHICH GERMAN SPIES
PLANNED TO CARRY DEADLY EXPLOSIVES

Here is the motor boat which Robert Fay, German spy in the United States, and his accomplices planned to use in carrying out their plot to blow up merchant steamers leaving New York carrying munitions. This boat was to be used in transporting bombs to the ships picked out for destruction.

SHIP SEIZURE IS TEUTONS STILL
DISTURBING FACTOR
PRESS TOWARD THE SOUTH

British Warships' Seizure of American Steamship Hocking, Arouses Officials and Others in the United States.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.—A protest against British warships' seizure of the American steamship Hocking was lodged with Secretary Lansing by Richard Wagner, president of the American Trans-Atlantic Company. Its owner, Wagner asserted the company's shareholders were Americans and that he did not know of any reason whatever for the vessel's seizure.

Wagner said: "I had difficulty in obtaining American registry. Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain was suspicious of me apparently when I applied, because my name was German. Chamberlain rejected the application because he feared there was a German interest in the company. I went to Secretary Redfield. He up-held Chamberlain. I next applied to Lansing, who after a long investigation, notified the Department of Commerce there was no reason for not granting registry. The Hocking was admitted to American registry on August 10."

OFFICIALS DILEMMED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1.—Officials indicated their displeasure at the action of England in seizing the Hocking because of the alleged invalidity of the registry. It is likely a protest will be transmitted to the British foreign office.

The State Department will insist the flag and not the ownership determined the nationality of American ships. They recall previous positions taken by England which are said to confirm the American point of view. The fact that the capture was made while the Hocking was enroute from one port of the United States to another, caused discussion among officials who indicated that if the practice became general vigorous representations on the subject would be forthcoming.

NEWS FROM HALIFAX

HALIFAX, Nov. 1.—The proceeding began with the issuance of warrants by the admiralty court for the arrest of the Hocking and the Dutch steamship Hamboorn which was brought in yesterday as prize crews by a British warship.

The Admiralty officials will not give any information regarding the seizure. The same silence is maintained by the American consul. The Hocking was bound from New York to Norfolk for coal when halted. The Hamboorn had cleared New York for Cuba with a general cargo. The captain of the Hamboorn said he had no idea why he was brought to Halifax or how long he would have to stay.

Two Americans are Wounded; One Civilian Near Death; Infantryman Shot Through the Legs

Three Searchlights Play on Attackers During the Night; Sortie By Villa Troops Made Shortly after Ten O'clock With Object of Forcing Calles to Set Off the Mines in Area Surrounding trenches and Barbed With Entanglements; Copper Queen Smelter Closes Down in Fear That Its Employees Would Be Put in Jeopardy if They Worked During the Fight.

(By Special Review Correspondent)

Enclosed within the area bounded by barbed-wire entanglements, deadly mines and man-filled trenches, the Carranza forces commanded by Gen. Calles at Agua Prieta on the outskirts of Douglas, await at dawn today what may or may not be a decisive battle with the hunger-pressed but heroic horde of Pancho Villa. An afternoon of desultory fighting at long range interspersed with brief but fierce artillery duels, and a night of suspense were introductory yesterday to the grim events which may follow today.

Conjecture as to what might befall the city of Douglas and her inhabitants, and to what extent 6,000 United States troops might be drawn into the conflict, divided interest up to a late hour last night with what actually took place between the Mexican factions. The day's and night's record contained these important developments:

Probably a total of more than one hundred Mexican soldiers of the two factions were killed or wounded from the time the opening gun was fired at 1:30 p. m., until darkness intervened.

One American, L. F. Taylor, was mortally wounded while on American soil near the Custom House at Agua Prieta.

Both Villa and Calles apparently respected the demands of the United States that our territory and our citizens be accorded all possible protection in so far as it could be insured by directing the firing in such a way that it would not menace lives or property on the American side of the international boundary line.

Douglas was at no time in jeopardy because of artillery or small-gun fire. Stray bullets from shrapnel struck the Custom House which is situated close to the boundary line between Douglas and Agua Prieta but these were the result of such hazards as necessarily attend a battle.

At no time were lives or property within the thickly populated sections of Douglas threatened.

Gen. Funston is expected to arrive today and take command of the United States forces, succeeding Brig. General Davis.

At 4 a. m. today when The Review went to press, the United States troops were prepared to go into action at a moment's notice if this course was demanded. Officers and men were inspired with the utmost confidence to meet any emergency that might arise.

Shortly after daybreak yesterday, it was known to all observers that affairs were shaping for the opposing Mexican armies to come to grips. Curtailed by the thick haze of early morning, Villa's advance columns came out of the east and moved up to within two miles of the Calles trenches, out-forging from Agua Prieta. It was a well-ordered and cautious advance as seen from a distance. Villa's artillery and main army followed at a discreet interval. The total force was estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. From daybreak until noon Villa was engaged in getting his divisions into position.

A brief description of the topography of the country will enable a better understanding of the battle scene. Due east of Agua Prieta, the mesa undulates slightly until at a distance of about a mile and a quarter, a bench of land appears. This bench sweeps in a semicircle to the south and west of Agua Prieta. Behind it and following it consistently, a "draw" or deep impression forms a natural vantage place for the disposition of the army.

Villa took advantage of this topographical fortification to cover his advance. He brought his forces into a mile line, and deployed them along a mile line. His artillery took up position as close to the outer edge of the bench as would enable the big guns to poke their noses above it and get the range of Agua Prieta.

Shortly before 1 p. m., a detachment of Villa infantry was seen to move forward and come to a halt near the slaughter house maintained by the U. S. Quarantine service. Behind them, field pieces came through on the double-quick and took up positions.

Strung along the road paralleling the international boundary line, were hundreds of eager spectators in automobiles, wagons and on foot. A Villa officer rode toward this concourse of people, shouting to them to fall back

Late Wire Flashes

(By Special Correspondent.)

FIRE ABATES SOMEWHAT.

DOUGLAS, Nov. 2.—(3:15 a. m.)

Though the firing has abated somewhat there is every indication the fighting will continue all morning. Villa's big guns seem to have stopped and Calles' artillery appears to be, alone, active in this division.

It is reported a band of Yaquis got inside of the wire entanglements southwest of Agua Prieta and advanced close to the trenches. The country was mined and it is claimed a number were killed. The severest fighting is still in that neighborhood.

ANOTHER AMERICAN SHOT.

DOUGLAS, Nov. 2.—(2 a. m.)

The fighting that commenced at 1 o'clock has grown apace and the bullets from the Mexican rifles are flying over the southern part of Douglas. The artillery bombardment is terrific.

H. K. Jones, a letter carrier, was shot during the firing and was hurried to the Calumet hospital. The extent of his injuries is unknown at the present time.

DESPERATE ATTACK.

DOUGLAS, Nov. 2.—(1:05 a. m.)

Five minutes ago a terrific artillery, bomb and small arm attack broke out on all sides of Agua Prieta. Little is known, at this time of its extent or purpose. It is supposed, however, that it is Villa's last effort to take the town. It is known the attacking troops are entirely without water or food and must get into Agua Prieta this morning or retreat to San Bernardino where their water supply can be replenished.

SOLDIER WOUNDED.

DOUGLAS, Nov. 1.—(11 p. m.)

Corporal M. Jones, Company G, Seventh Infantry, stationed with his company near the United States customs house, was shot through both legs, in a sharp firing between 9 and 10 o'clock tonight. The soldier was taken to the Y. M. C. A. building. His wound is not considered serious. This is the first soldier to be hit, though there are unconfirmed rumors of others being wounded.

as firing was about to begin. His instructions were obeyed by few.

Up to this time, the only signs of activity observed in the Calles' camp were the bustle about of soldiers in the trenches and the dashing back and forth of mounted orderlies. To be sure, departing refugees among the civilians of Agua Prieta were fleeing from the town throughout the morning and seeking abiding places in Douglas and Pirtleville.

At exactly 1:30 p. m., a column of smoke uplung from a Calles battery at the extreme easterly end of town. A moment later the Villa batteries opened fire at a range of about a mile. Solid shot and shrapnel fell thick and

last thereafter for a quarter of an hour.

Villa's gunners got the range of Agua Prieta almost from the first but owing to the sparse habitations and the widely-scattered trenches it was not apparent that any material damage was done. Here and there, a "dobe" dwelling was struck. Now and again, a solid shot struck either immediately in front of immediately behind a trench, sending showers of dirt over the men building in the ditches.

The most effective response to this fire was made by a single Calles' battery situated two hundred yards or so across the boundary line and protected by a wall of sand bags and a "dobe" house. Other batteries went into action, of course, but this one kept up its hammering with incessant impudence. Its shells searched the "bench" along which the Villa artillery was planted. At least two of these shells were seen to fall in groups of Villa soldiers bringing death and injury to many.

Villa's artillerymen directed their fire against the "dobe"-concealed guns, dropping shells within a few yards of it but never a one that served to silence it.

The opening fury of battle lasted not more than a quarter of an hour, when both sides gradually reduced the onslaught. Thereafter, the big guns boomed only occasionally. Indications were that both Villa and Calles were endeavoring to search out the batteries of the other and to perfect their ranges.

Solid shot were interspersed with shrapnel which burst in mid-air where balloons of smoke hung for a time, long after the 200-odd bullets in each shell had sped earthward seeking human targets.

As the afternoon wore on, Villa sent skirmishers forward who started "sniping" at the men in the Calles trenches with the result that occasional responses were drawn. Along with the Villa skirmishers went some machine guns which opened on the foremost of the Agua Prieta trenches, kicking up clouds of dust in the dirt piles but rarely reaching the men behind them.

At 5 p. m., the Villa batteries opened up all along the "bench" line. Well-directed shots raised clouds of dust around the indomitable "dobe" battery while other shells fell within Agua Prieta and still others from batteries which had not found the range hurried over the town and were buried in the ground hundreds of yards beyond.

Above the aggregation of "dobe" structures and flimsy wooden buildings, shrapnel burst constantly. From the Calles' trenches, a steady fire of small-arms was kept up for a time. This ceased as soon as the Villa out-pouring abated.

It was apparent at sundown that Villa had extended his lines to the south and west in an enveloping movement, striving to get to the west of Agua Prieta whence a dash could be made should opportunity afford.

At no time during the day did other than random bullets fall across the international boundary line. Some of these fell on the roof of the Douglas Y. M. C. A. but their force was spent and no one was injured.

General firing was not resumed until shortly before 8 o'clock last night. At this time, both sides renewed their

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